

SCENES OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION REVIVED.

An associated press dispatch from Cleveland, Ohio, of January 2, says:

"A large crowd of unemployed men marched to the city hall this morning and demanded work from the city authorities. They were accompanied by fully 100 women, many of them carrying children in their arms. When informed that there was no work for them, the men became angry, and many threats were used. 'We will have work or tear down the city hall,' said one of the leaders. 'Our families are suffering and we must have employment or bread.' The police were called upon and the crowd dispersed. The city authorities, citizen's relief association, and the various charitable institutions are caring for thousands of unemployed, but much distress still exists."

The Boston Daily Traveler of December 30, 1893, discusses the question—"whither are we drifting?" It says:

"Many citizens are asking themselves that question to day. The cause is found in the reports of some speeches made at a mass meeting of garment workers held in Caladonian hall last evening, some sentences of which would do credit to Herr Most himself."

At this meeting resolutions were adopted condemning the practice of sending garments by the thousand to be manufactured in the sweat shops of New York while honest workmen of Boston, who know no other trade, are idle and their families starving. These men claimed that it was unfair to expect men of their trade to work on the streets and in sewers, exposed to the elements, when they were physically unfit for such employment. Patrick F. O'Neil, who was a candidate for governor on the labor ticket at the last state election, made a speech in which he declared that "the police at headquarters had clubbed unoffending men who were making application for employment," and the Traveler continues: "He strongly advised the involuntarily idle to threaten the possessions of the rich, if justice was not done them by a more equitable distribution of the results of labor."

The Traveler says: "O'Neils remarks were listened to in silence, and, evidently, did not meet with approval from the greater number of those present." That silence, however, may be susceptible of a far different interpretation than that given it by the Traveller. The story continues:

"Martha Moore Avery drew attention to Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$300,000 as a relief fund, and a simultaneous reduction in the wages of his employees, whereby he was enabled to make it without affecting his capital."

Almost anyone who is employing large numbers of men could contribute to public charities upon this plan; and it is a circumstance worthy of note that those papers that are making Mr. Carnegie's generosity most conspicuous, have not thought it worth while to mention the fact of his reduction of the wages of his employees. This trifling circumstance has somehow escaped their attention.

Our American plutocracy and its hireling press may remain blind and deaf to the plain indications of the times, but it is full time for the masses of the American people to awake and look the situation squarely in the face. Such parades as that in the city of Cleveland, of hungry men,

reinforced by starving wives and children, demanding work or bread, and being dispersed by the police, have a stern significance that should not be overlooked by good people who hope for a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties that now confront the authorities of nation, state and municipality. As Carlyle said of the French national assembly at Versailles, when the women of Paris marched to the doors of the chamber:

National assembly shall now, therefore, look its august task directly in the face: regenerate constitutionalism has an unregenerate sansculottism bodily in front of it, crying, "Bread! Bread!"

So to-day the authorities in this country are confronted by a larger sansculottism bodily in front of them demanding bread, not as a charity, but that work be given whereby it may be earned. We repeat to-day Carlyle's words of warning:

Fancy, then, some five full grown millions of such gaunt figures, with their haggard faces; in woolen jupes, with copper studded leather girths, and high sabots, starting up to ask, as in forest roarings, their washed upper classes, after long unreviewed centuries, virtually this question: How have ye treated us; how have ye taught us, fed us, and led us while we toiled for you? The answer can be read in flames over the nightly summer sky. This is the feeding we had of you: EMPTINESS,—of pocket, of stomach, of head, and of heart. Behold, there is nothing in us; nothing but what nature gives her wildchildren of the desert; ferocity and appetite; strength grounded on hunger. Did ye mark among your Rights of man that man was not to die of starvation while there was bread reaped by him? It was among the RIGHTS of man.

Again Carlyle says:

Let the reader confess, too, that taking one thing with another, perhaps few terrestrial appearances are better worth considering than mobs. Your mob is a genuine outburst of nature; issuing from, or communicating with the deepest deep of nature. When so much goes grinning and grimacing as a lifeless formality, and under the stiff buckram no heart can be felt beating, here once more, if nowhere else, is a sincerity and reality. Shudder at it; or even shriek over it, if thou must; nevertheless consider it. Such a complex of human forces and individualities hurled forth, in their transcendental mood, to act and react, on circumstances and on one another; to work out what it is in them to work. The thing they will do is known to no man; least of all to themselves. It is the inflammablest, unmeasurable firework, generating, consuming itself. With what phases, to what extent, with what results it will burn off, philosophy and perspicuity conjecture in vain.

Who that has read history can fail to see the same conditions confronting the American people to-day that precipitated the French revolution? And will the warning voice of history remain unheeded until peaceful solution of our difficulties becomes impossible? Must partisan bias still divide our industrial forces while plutocracy continues its indiscriminate plunder? Will the masses of the people still listen to a hireling press and close their eyes and ears to the conditions that everywhere confront them? Can our government care for its people only after they have become criminals? These queries may be lightly brushed aside as of little consequence, but the day will come, if it is not now, when it will be seen that it would have been far better to have given earlier thought to these questions.

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NATIONAL REFORM PRESS ASSOCIATION.

We hope to see editors of reform papers everywhere make preparation to attend the next annual session of the association at St. Louis, February 22. It will be an important session and there should be a large attendance. If those who have seen the call for this meeting will call attention to it, they will very much aid in spreading the information. Let us all boom this meeting.

MRS. CARLISLE'S KENTUCKY COOK BOOK.

Mrs. John G. Carlisle has written a cook book, a copy of which has been received at this office with the compliments of the publishers. We are informed on the title page of the book that it contains original recipes never before published. From a hasty review of its contents we are led to believe that this is true. We are also led to another conclusion. Mrs. Carlisle may be a most excellent lady, and she may be thoroughly conversant with the drawingroom and with the latest fads of fashionable society, but we have a lurking suspicion that her early education in culinary art was somewhat neglected. As an illustration of the "recipes that were never before published," we will give our readers the benefit of the following for the construction of mince pie:

(One-half gallon of cherry preserves, one-half gallon plum preserves, six pounds of stoned and chopped raisins, six pounds of washed and dried currants, three pounds of sliced citron, one dozen large apples peeled and chopped, peeling of two oranges cut fine, eight pounds of chopped suet—no meat, one half gallon of sweet cider, six grated nutmegs, one tablespoonful of ground allspice, one tablespoonful of ground cinnamon, one teaspoonful of ground cloves; mix all well and let come to a boil for a few minutes, then add one and one half gallons of whisky; when pies are made add a little more sugar and whisky.

After reading this recipe we were at once satisfied that great injustice has been done to Mr. Carlisle. It has been said that he drinks. It was stated at one time last August that he went staggering down Pennsylvania avenue with a large roll of fiat money in his hands which he scattered promiscuously along the pavement, and which was gathered up by a friend and put into Mr. Carlisle's pocket. It was rumored that he was drunk. It is now quite clear that he had only been eating of Mrs. Carlisle's mince pie. About the same time the president became seriously indisposed, and his friends took him aboard a yacht and made a voyage with him to Buzzard's bay, where they anchored for forty-eight hours before going ashore. There were vague rumors at the time that his majesty had imbibed a little too freely. Mrs. Carlisle's mince pie explains all of these hitherto dark mysteries and removes the fearful suspicions that had taken possession of the American people.

Seriously, isn't there a slight disproportion in the amount of tallow and whisky in this conglomeration, and didn't Mrs. Carlisle forget to put in the first installment of sugar? Looking over these "recipes which

have never before been published," we cannot avoid the reflection that the world would have suffered no serious inconvenience if they had not been published at all; and we believe further, if Mrs. Carlisle seriously contemplates undertaking the duties of her own kitchen, she would do well to consult freely with her domestics before making a beginning.

Kansas Editorial Association.

The arrangements are about completed for the meeting of the State Editorial association to be held at Hutchinson on Monday and Tuesday, January 22 and 23. It is an important session, for at this time new officers are to be elected and also delegates to the national association. Committees have been at work on matters of special concern to editors and publishers of the state, and these reports will be of deep interest. Such matters will be considered as needed legislation, foreign advertising and next year's excursion. Yearly dues for 1894 are to be paid at this time. Every editor in the state is invited to be present and join the association. The following is a completed program and will furnish food for thoughtful discussion:

Monday, January 22, 2 p. m., a business session will be held, new members received, committee reports heard, etc. In the evening, Mayor Frank Vincent will make the address of welcome. The responses will come from Hon. E. B. Cowgill, of the Kansas Farmer. In addition there will be music and literary exercises, including a poem composed by Will A. White, of the Kansas City Star. John A. McDonald, of the Western School Journal, will read a paper upon "The Newspaper in the Public School."

Tuesday, the 23d, will be devoted to papers and their discussion, as follows: "Circulation From the Standpoint of a Country Weekly," by T. W. Morgan, Eureka Messenger; "Interviewing," Victor Murdock, Wichita Eagle; "The Dead Beat Subscriber," W. P. Harrington, Hiawatha Democrat; "Women in the Field of Country Journalism," Mrs. Flora Hogbin, Sabetha, president of the Woman's Press association; "Is the Law Giving Attorneys the Power to Place Legal Advertising, Detrimental to Kansas Newspapers," W. L. Brown, Kingman Journal; "The Foreign Advertising Question," J. A. Reynolds, Newton Republican; "The Duty of a Country Newspaper Politically," Fred Haughwout, Goff's Advance.

On Tuesday evening, election of officers will be held, and business completed so that all can leave on the night trains.

The President's Cabinet.

EDITOR ADVOCATE:—Why should not candidates for the presidency name their cabinets during the campaign—before election—instead of after inauguration? It would give voters a better opportunity to judge of his statesmanship. Would Cleveland have received so large a plurality if it had been known before election that he would go outside of his party, or rather his faction of the double-headed gold-bug party? Would he have received as many free silver votes if Carlisle's nomination for the treasury portfolio had been made public? Would the soldier element in democratic ranks have been content with Hoke Smith? Could so many farmers have been satisfied with the Nebraska lawyer who parts his name in the middle and condescends to speak patronizingly to them, giving his advice about farmer organizations? "Eight lawyers in the cabinet" would have been a grand battle cry for the democrats in agricultural communities.

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